

DAMEON MACK-BEY,

Plaintiff,

v.

FNU HICKS, KELLY PENNELL,
FNU PRITCHARD,

Defendant.

317, 323 (1986) (internal citations omitted).

Once this initial burden is met, the burden shifts to the nonmoving party. The nonmoving party “must set forth specific facts showing that there is a genuine issue for trial.” *Id.* at 322 n.3 (citing Fed. R. Civ. P. Rule 56(e)). The nonmoving party may not rely upon mere allegations or denials of allegations in his pleadings to defeat a motion for summary judgment. *Id.* at 324. “Thus, if the evidence is ‘merely colorable’ or ‘not significantly probative,’ a motion for summary judgment may be granted.” *Sylvia Dev. Corp. v. Calvert County, Md.*, 48 F.3d 810, 818 (4th Cir. 1995) (quoting *Anderson*, 477 U.S. at 249-50).

If Plaintiff has any evidence to offer to show that there is a genuine issue for trial, he must now file it with the Court in a form which would otherwise be admissible at trial, *i.e.*, in the form of affidavits or declarations submitted under penalty of perjury. Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 56(c) provides that:

(1) *Supporting Factual Positions.* A party asserting that a fact cannot be or is genuinely disputed must support the assertion by:

(A) citing to particular parts of materials in the record, including depositions, documents, electronically stored information, affidavits or declarations, stipulations (including those made for purposes of the motion only), admissions, interrogatory answers, or other materials; or

(B) showing that the materials cited do not establish the absence or presence of a genuine dispute, or that an adverse party cannot produce admissible evidence to support the fact.

(2) *Objection That a Fact Is Not Supported by Admissible Evidence.* A party may object that the material cited to support or dispute a fact cannot be presented in a form that would be admissible in evidence.

(3) *Materials Not Cited.* The court need consider only the cited materials, but it may consider other materials in the record.

(4) *Affidavits or Declarations.* An affidavit or declaration used to support or oppose a motion must be made on personal knowledge, set out facts that would be admissible in evidence, and show that the affiant or declarant is competent to testify on the matters stated.

An affidavit is a written statement under oath; that is, a statement prepared in writing and sworn to before a notary public. An unsworn statement, made and signed under the penalty of perjury, may also be submitted. Affidavits or statements must be presented by Plaintiff to this Court no later than 21 days from entry of this Order. Plaintiff's failure to file a proper response to Defendants' motion for summary judgment could result in an Order granting Defendants' prayer for relief, that is, dismissal of this civil action with prejudice.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that Plaintiff shall have twenty-one (21) days from the entry of this Order to file a response to the Defendants' Motion for Summary Judgment. Failure to file a proper response may result in entry of an order granting Defendants' motion for summary judgment and dismissal of this civil action with prejudice.

Signed: March 3, 2015



Robert J. Conrad, Jr.
United States District Judge

